

Open St Andrews Bay.

There are hundreds of square miles of good timber and agricultural lands between the L. & N. railroad and St Andrews Bay that is unoccupied.

Five years ago these lands were not worth \$5 per acre, and hadn't been for a hundred years. There were few people and vast acres. The people were fishers, not farmers. A change has come.

The Panama canal is being built. All railroads must get to ports as near that canal as possible.

The great natural advantages of St Andrews Bay that never before has been needed now looms up in high-light and more railroads are building and being projected toward it than any other bay on the Gulf.

It will require far less money to utilize the advantages of St Andrews Bay than has been spent on any other bay of far less utility.

The railroads building will soon reach the Bay and others projected will follow rapidly.

Embryo cities and large enterprises are springing up and those lands along the bay that have long been practically worthless will soon be covered with streets, homes and factories.

The government will develop there the largest, best and safest port on the Gulf, and the one good port nearest the Panama Canal.

This will develop the cities and the adjacent productive lands will come into use and a prosperous people will cheerfully pay their allotted tax.—Chipley Banner.

Poor New York.

New York thrives on the money which the 6000 banks throughout the United States keep in that city. Compared with Philadelphia and some other leading towns, New York produces of itself relatively very little wealth. But it uses the money of 80,000,000 people.

When recently the crookedness of some New York banks caused first a series of failures and then a financial panic there, the banks all over the country began to withdraw their deposits from New York. This cash did not belong to Wall Street, but it was merely kept on deposit there. The owners had a right to take it away at any time they saw fit.

One might suppose from the cries that come from Wall Street that the 6000 banks not in that town were committing a crime by demanding their own money. As a matter of fact, the New York banks locked their doors and refused to permit outside banks to get their own money except by paying a large bonus for something that already belonged to them.

The cash which New York sends South and West to move crops every autumn is cash which the banks from those sections have loaned in Wall Street. It is not New York's money, although, judging by that town's comments, anyone not familiar with the true facts might suppose otherwise.

Now we witness the spectacle of America's so-called financial centre being the only spot where a premium is paid for currency. The reason is because that city suffers a money famine, since the rest of the country has withdrawn only a part of the cash which it had been lending there. What would happen if the rightful owners should take all that belongs to them may only be imagined.—Philadelphia Press.

Poultry Notes.

The water supply for poultry should be the very best. Fresh water in clean, uncontaminated vessels should be kept constantly within reach of the chickens, or all kinds of poultry, especially during the hot weather. Good well water is preferable to running surface water. Protected earthenware vessels, or any form of water vessel, should be so constructed that it can be cleaned. In fact, it should be cleaned daily with hot water.

The feed is responsible for the health, growth and flesh of poultry. Some poultrymen use milk with bread or coarse meal in it. Milk is a good food, but if given to chickens it must be fresh or it should be boiled or cooked with the bread or meal in it, and fed as soon as sufficiently cooled. Always feed it in clean vessels, not in too large quantities, and never leave the excess to sour. In feeding milk and all forms of moist feeds to chickens be sure to thoroughly clean and boil or scald out the feeding ves-

sels once or twice a day during hot weather.

Look well to the chick feeds. Many of them are made of refuse corn, wheat, sorghum and other grains. As a rule, it is best to make your own mixed grain feeds and then you will know the quality of each grain ingredient and will not be compelled to pay grain prices for the heavy grit that is so plentiful in the average mixed chicken feed. It is cheapest, safest and best for the health and growth of the chickens or other fowls to buy the separate grains and the grit and do your own mixing.

In purchasing a new chicken or a new lot of chickens, have them confined in some place remote from the flock for one to four weeks. During this time you will determine the presence or absence of such an infectious disease as fowl cholera. This precaution may save your flock and the difficulty of disinfecting houses and yards.—Alabama Experiment Station.

To Benefit The South.

The national department of agriculture is turning its attention to the south this winter. Not that it has neglected this section in the past, particularly, but it is going to give still more attention to this section, this season. The great importance of the south, in an agricultural way, is attracting more attention year by year; then, too, much can be done in the way of investigation at a time of the year when such work is impossible in the north. A recent dispatch says:

"The bureau of soils of the department of agriculture will concentrate the energies of its field force of experts in soil surveying in the southern states throughout the coming winter. Already work has been commenced in Alabama, where \$10,000 was appropriated by the last legislature for a comprehensive survey, and similar work will be prosecuted in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Texas."

The same dispatch says that soil surveys will be immediately undertaken in five counties, which are named, of Alabama, two of Georgia, three parishes of Louisiana, two counties of Mississippi, in the First Texas congressional district, and along the gulf coast in that state.

Other work that will be useful to the farmer generally, particularly in the south, is described in another dispatch as follows: "A series of experiments to determine the most economical and efficient method of preserving farm timbers, such as fence posts, shingles, etc., will shortly be undertaken jointly by the United States forest service and the Louisiana state experiment station at Calhoun. An agreement between the state and federal government has just been signed. This work is in line with other agreements of the forest service in various states, whereby much valuable information has been obtained."

The preservation of farm timbers means a considerable saving of both money and labor to the farmer in the long run.—Times-Union.

Wall Street.

Wall Street has established its claim to absolute monarchy. Wall Street has demonstrated its death-like grip upon the financial fabric of the entire country. Wall Street has exposed to the world its strength and its weakness, and Wall Street has come to judgment.

Critics have long held up the Street as a power to be feared and a menace to the country at large. The picture at times has been darkly drawn, but the question arises, "Has this been the true Wall Street, or has it been the operations of unscrupulous men who hide behind the cloak of this mighty financial system, and carry on their nefarious business unmolested and to the undoing of the unwary?"

The recent financial disturbance has brought to light the operations of these men in all their ugly detail. Wall Street stands before the world to clear her skirts of the imputation that she is nothing more or less than a field of operation for manipulators and schemers. A simple statement of the operations of Heinze, Morse and their associates will suffice to show why Wall Street has held the country at its mercy.

A combination of speculators in a certain stock, buys a bank. It then hypothecates the bank's stock for loans with which to purchase another bank, the securities of which are put

up for loans with which to purchase another institution, and so on indefinitely. Enormous loans are negotiated through these banks for the operation of the private enterprises of the owners. When these enterprises get into straits, the banks are called upon to come to the rescue and rescue they must, or fall with the private deal. In their extremity the afflicted banks appeal for aid, and trouble is on.

Heinze was the manager and director of the United Copper Company, a director in five banks and three insurance companies. His brother was president and director of an Indemnity Company and a Title and Guarantee Company and was also a director on the boards of four banks and was Vice-President and Director of the United Copper Company. That the Clearing House Association of New York will, in the future, stand between the integrity of Wall Street and the operations of this class of financiers (?) is assured. These and other abuses which have been brought to light will be forever stamped out of the operations of the Street. However, just how much the shaken confidence and the feeling of distrust in New York as a money center is going to affect its standing as such, remains to be seen.—Bank Notes.

Spirit of the Banks.

In a speech delivered in New York last week Governor Hughes, discussing the business situation said:

It is a time for the exercise of sagacity and business prudence, but I believe that the highest sagacity will be found in the effort to see not to what extent credit may be restricted, but now far it may be safely granted; not how many plants may be shut down, but how many may be kept open; not how many men may be discharged, but how many may be kept employed; to see not how many orders may be canceled, but how many may be filled. It is idle for those to lament the evils of distrust who fail to avail themselves of the opportunities to diminish it.

How It Grows.

A five-dollar gold piece deposited in the Meriden Savings Bank, of Meriden, Conn., fifty-five years ago, to the account of W. B. Linsley, now superintendent of the Peninsula division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has grown to the sum of \$73.01—almost fifteen times the original amount. Mr. Linsley was seven years of age when the deposit was made for him, September 30, 1852. The account was opened by his grandfather. The incident was forgotten when the young man launched out into the world for himself, and it was recalled only this week on the receipt of advices from the bank.—Bank notes.

Tax Notice.

We will be at the following places on the days and dates mentioned below for the purpose of collecting the Taxes for the year 1907, and assessing the taxes for the year 1908.

Let everybody take due notice; this is the only round we will make; be governed accordingly.

Miller's Ferry, Friday, Jan 3d.
Hinson's X Roads, Saturday, Jan. 4.
Vernon, Monday, Jan 6th.
Ebros, Tuesday, Jan 7th.
Graves-Tatum, Tuesday night, Jan 7th.
Point Washington, Wednesday noon to Thursday noon, Jan 8th and 9th.
West Bay, Friday, Jan 10th.
Fountain, Monday, Jan 13th.
Nixon, Tuesday, Jan 14th.
Bayhead, Wednesday, Jan 15th.
Anderson, Thursday, Jan 16th.
St Andrew, Friday and Saturday, Jan 17th and 18th.
Millville, Monday and Tuesday, Jan 20th and 21st.
Allanton, Wednesday, Jan 22d.
Parker, Thursday, Jan 23d.
Econfinia, Friday, Jan 24th.
Greenhead, Saturday, Jan 25th.
Wausau, Monday and Tuesday, Jan 27th and 28th.
Davis' Mill, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan 29th and 30th.
Alma, Friday, Jan 31st.
Duncan, Saturday, Feb 1st.
Vernon, Monday, Feb 3rd.
A. W. Allen's store, Tuesday morning to 11 o'clock, Feb 4th.
South Bonifay, Tuesday evening, Feb 4th.
Poplarhead, Wednesday, Feb. 5th.
Caryville, Thursday and Friday, Feb 6th and 7th.
Chipley, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, Feb 8th, 10th and 11th.
Be sure to meet us.

W. B. GAINER,
Tax Collector.
J. J. WILLIAMS,
Tax Assessor.

Atlanta and St Andrews Bay Rail Road.

Only direct Rail Route from Central and South Alabama
and Georgia to the GULF COAST !

TIME TABLE No. 3.

In effect September 7, 1907.

No. 3	No. 1	Dis	STATION.	No. 2	No. 4
2:40pm	7:30am	0	Lv. Dothan, Ala. Ar.	12:35pm	7:15pm
3:10 "	8:00 "	10	...Hodgesville.....	12:10 "	6:50 "
3:40 "	8:30 "	20	...Camellton, Fla.....	11:40am	6:20 "
3:55 "	8:45 "	26	...Welchton,.....	11:20 "	6:00 "
4:15 "	9:05 "	31	...Cottondale, Fla.....	11:02 "	5:45 "
4:45 "	9:35 "	38	...Alford.....	10:32 "	5:13 "
5:00pm	9:45am	41	Ar. Round Lake.....Lv	10:27pm	5:05pm
.....	.....	.....	.....Fountain.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....Panama City.....	.....	.....

Where time is not shown train does not stop. (p) Daily, except Sunday. (s) Sunday only.
Connecting at Cottondale with L. & N. at Dothan with A. C. I. and C of Ga.
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Pres. & Gen. Mngr. 2nd V. P. & Asst G M. Supt.

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Call and see them as they deliver freight to all points on the bay in and up to Five Dollars or more, except feed.

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For Freight, Pleasure, or Towing.

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Passenger, Freight, and Towing business promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Manager can be reached day or night by telephone from G. C. D. Co's office, Panama City, or at home at Old Town.

East Bay Mail leaves St Andrews each week day at 5:30 a. m. Arrives at Wetappo at 12 noon. Leaves Wetappo at 1 p. m. Arrives at St. Andrews at 6:30 p. m. Makes stops at Panama City, Millville, Cromanton, Cook, Farndale, and Allanton. Will also stop on arrangement made at other points.

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E. W. Masker,

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